THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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AUGUST 7, 1917.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Draft--The Training Patriotism and Prices

IT speaks well for the nation that the concentrated emotions, the tremendous human suspense of last Friday, found us Americans calm mainland. Verily, says that paper, we may come a Black Friday, and always as a historic Friday. President said:

Fate loomed large in the country that day. It was a poignant experience to see the tense faces that scanned those fateful lists of numbers, the result of the great American lottery which would call the chosen to their part in the great world war. But the manhood of the nation made no moan; there were no wild scenes; there was no Americana dementia. Fate's decree was accepted with calm sanity, albeit there were heartaches to he recorded for every cold, irrefutable number, and unshed tears were very near the surface. Cold, adamant numbers, but every one of them quivering with humanity, representing a chosen life. The very air was electrified that day as the telegraph wires sent those pregnant numbers to the far corners of the country.

And these our men, chosen by a blind fate, will form the first great democratic American army in the struggle to hold for the world that liberty which our forefathers so dearly bought. Great though the sacrifice for many of them will be, it is nevertheless a glorious distinction, the right to play their part in the destiny of the nation. It is no mean tribulation to be lifted up out of one's life; no one belittles the immensity of the change He concluded and conditions that confront them; but there is honor and exultation, too, in being numbered among those destined by an inscrutable fate to represent and fight for this nation's honor and integrity before the world.

Some sense of all this has impregnated the nation and must account for the great wave of silent whimpering - the craven heart is magnificently rare-but sheer imperturbable grit of America. We have taken the draft gallantly and held our

At the worst these our men will take their places beside the men of those nations who have spent even now rumors of peace are persistent-and it more on earth before this first draft has an opportunity to fire a shot. It may well be that the tional defense and its advisory commission. to those camps flabby and fleshy and soft came time in our history. out of them hard and stalwart, with alert minds at the end of their training. Men whose appetites profiteers. were pampered and peevish were amazed how soon

There will be many men to envy those who come under the draft. The real bitterness is for those whose physical disabilities deny them the great experience. When the final choice of the firdraft has been made and the exemptions weeded out those men will stand forth as the very pick of us, the cream of us, the flower of us-our chosen indubitable. We shall all want to be able to claim. one of them for our own. And they in their turn will feel that the personal sacrifices they have had to make were triffing in comparison to the pride that is theirs in this their new role, the defenders of the country's honor going forth to do men's work. Those men with staunch hearts but frail bodies who are denied all opportunity for this supreme service may well feel that theirs is the harder part.

in the Revolution and the Civil War. The calm, are worthy of suspicion and some of the travellers silent courage and sanity with which the draft from San Francisco are worthy of suspicion and cured on board the train or steamship, that in consequence all the loyal residents and all the possible responsibility that it entails, is proof enough that red blood the loyal passengers are to be inconvenienced. flows a-plenty in the veins of this generation. And If the government has reasons to believe that this is the opportunity for America's manhood to there are either traitors among the American resiprove it before the world. Historic Friday has dents of Honolulu or alien enemies here taking come and gone. Hearts may have missed a heat; advantage of their extraordinary freedom of acthroats may have stifled; mothers' tears may have non, why not round these up and intern them? If dimmed loving eyes; fathers may have suffered any are to be inconvenienced, why not the enemy pangs of poignant emotion; but Americans have instead of the loyal citizens? taken the draft gallantly. God bless our chosen It is a decided injustice upon American travel-

(THE OUTLOOK)

O N July 11 President Wilson issued an appea to the business men of the country, in which and in our right mind, says the Los Angeles he discussed the prices which the government must pay for the great bulk of commodities that it is destined to buy during the succeeding months, and the relation between these prices and the pato regard it as another Good Friday rather than triotism of the business men of the country. The

A just price must, of course, be paid for every thing the Government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary sary for the great task we have in hand.

The President urged, however, that the discussion of prices should not be surrounded with the mist of sentiment." He declared that "facts are our masters now" and then continued:

Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a calike this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together. It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical months when the liberty of free men everywhere and of in-dustry itself trembles in the balance, but it would be about to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country.

The President pointed out that ship-owners and ocean carriers had already placed "almost insuperable obstacles" in the way of a successful prose-cution of the war by the ocean freight rates which department. He will make the trip they had exacted, and then appealed to the busiress men of America not to follow this example.

I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself.

Perhaps to a greater degree than the President recognizes there is patriotism in the restraint exercised by men who, being in position to secure courage, first-class American spunk, that has been abnormally high profits, voluntarily cooperate with the keynote of the past few days. No whining, no the government in producing supplies at or below normal profits. Certainly the business men of the country, as a whole, are manifesting today a very different spirit from the profiteers who sold shoddy loth to the government in the Civil War and decayed beef to the government at the time of our war with Spain. The tendency to minimize the the key turned over to President three dire years in the battlefield already. But patriotism of those men who are helping the government secure its supplies at a reasonable price takes a year to train a soldier. It may well be that the war will be over and peace reign once that the war will be over and peace reign once interestedness of the men upon the council of national defense and its advisory commission.

Paul Smith, chief clerk, and Robert K. Kanakanui, janifor "and" messenger, went out of office with the closing of

chosen ones will never see a battle front. But they | Certainly every citizen desires to see the govwill never regret the inestimable advantage that ernment in a position to secure honest goods at year's training and military discipline will have honest prices. It is equally certain that the efforts given them. The men who volunteered for the of business men in connection with the council of various training camps all over the country last national defense have brought this desire nearer summer will bear witness to that. Men who went to realization during the present war than at any

Even so, many of the little men who have been and strong bodies. Men who found a two-mile engaged in slandering the motives of others with walk overwhelming at the outset were capable of a larger vision than they themselves possess have swinging along with a tireless gait for thirty miles missed their chief opportunity to hit at war

The main object of the government is to wage the army training made them eat army fare with the war successfully. Every day saved in the healthy relish. Military training teaches a man prosecution of the war means the saving of millhow to get the very best out of himself, how to ions of dollars and perhaps thousands of lives. Yet charging violation of neutrality, was keep himself fit and alert and keen and capable, even if the main object of the government were not surprised Even if these drafted men are never called to the the prosecution of the war, but the paring down front they will be a greater asset to themselves of contracts, the critics of the council of national 27, which says: and to the nation for the military training that defense would be on the wrong trail. They can feld & Co., in Honolula and former will have been theirs. It is worth a year of one's save the government more money by placing a tax life to achieve the perfection of health and physique.

on excess profits than they can by advocating the last evening on the arrival of the splitting up of government contracts among men Matson liner Mason from Honolulu by who have limited facilities to carry them out, but Mulhall. who are willing to gamble on receiving a profit from a lower price for their goods.

The field of taxation has during the past few ears been greatly widened. Within the field of leged plot to have the steamer Sactaxation are to be found many of the safeguards ramento supply coal and provisions to needed to protect the government against extorarmy. The honor of being one of them will be tion and overcharge. We are not arguing for protection of profiteers; we are arguing for the prosecution of the war and the protection of the good name of honest business men.

Why Not Intern the Suspects?

HE order prohibiting the passengers and I members of the crews of east- and south-And if the war lasts another year and these our bound vessels from leaving their ships at this port, chosen defenders take their stand for the United for fear they may be able to communicate here States upon the battlefields of Europe, our honor with some enemy of the nation, appears to be a will be safe in their hands. Not all American peculiar twisting about of affairs. It means appluck and heroism was used up by our forefathers parently, that some of the residents of Honolulu

lers across the Pacific to be denied the right of viated by modifying the rule whereby only pro-swallowing camels by the herd.

BREVITIES

John Duggan, contractor, began on Friday the paving of the roads in imi, Nuusau Valley.

William Renning was appointed yes-terday as territorial fence commission-er for the district of Makawao, Maui. The territorial land board will hold

a meeting on August 14, when a num-ber of land applications will be considered. A commission for three years from August 3 was issued yesterday to

Adolph Michelsohn as commissioner of tional Bank of Hawaii was a masen; deeds for Hawaii in the Province of ger in the Mauna Ken Mauna for deeds for Hawaii in the Province of Ouebec, Canada Malcolm Franklin, collector of the port, has been called to Washington in

connection with the questions concernis spending a two-weeks' vacation in ing the federal building here. He expects to sail early next month. Mrs. Christian Rose Vasconcellos, a native of the Island of Madeira, Por-

tugal, died at the Queen's Hospital on Thursday and was buried yesterday in the Catholic Cemetery, King Street, She was fifty three years old. Miss Dinah Mersberg, of Niu, Wais lae Bay, died on Friday and was buried yesterday in the Waialne Ranch Cemetery. She was a native of Anahola, Kauni, and fourteen years, seven months and five days old.

Alexander & Baldwin found it necessary to have a fresh supply of their calendars for the quarter printed to supply the demand. The calendar, which is an established institution and Magnuder G. Manny of The Advera daily reference guide, is printed by The Advertiser.

Out of a total of \$3000 desired to be ollected by the local French consulate for the central Red Cross committee in Paris, \$2943,61 has already been received. The money came from various sources, mainly from the recent British Club entertainment and the Pierre Baron Athletie Club.

Charles Vannatta, clerk in the First National Bank of Hilo, will leave duracross the continent to visit relative in New Jersey, and will enlist there. One hundred and twenty-five acres of sugar came rations now growing in the Ili of Waian, Pithinua, Hilo, Ha-waii, will be sold at public nuction by the land department to the highest bidder at noon of Tuesday, August 14 at the front entrance of the Capitol The upset price will be \$1000.

Owing to the absence from the city of Rudolph M. Duncan, who has an important resolution to introduce respecting a general campaign for mem bership throughout the Islands, the meeting of the Kamehameha Alumni Association, which has been scheduled for tomorrow evening at the club house. 1337 Fort Street, has been postponed for a week.

The office of the commissioner of immigration was closed yesterday and

WHEN ARRESTED BY

That Georg Rodick, former consul for Germany here, now facing trial in San Francisco under a federal indictment when placed under arrest on landing at the Coast port is reported in the San Francisco Examiner of July

"Rodiek is charged with conspiring in the Hindu plot cases, in which a number of San Franciscans are indicted and which began with the al-German warships in 1914.

"Rodiek was accompanied by his wife, and when arrested professed to the Mauna Ken yesterday afternoon for know nothing about the reason of the arrest. He was met at the dock by Big Island. They will visit the Vola number of local German-Americans, who had arranged for his bail.

"Rodiek was taken to the office of United States Commissioner Francis Krull, who placed the bail at \$10,000. A certified check for that amount had already been provided by Rodiek' friends. Krull refused this and said it would be more satisfactory to have a recognized American firm bond the arrested man. This was later arranged and Rodick was released."

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY? Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diagrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be se-Co., agents for Hawaii.

coming ashore here after six days at sea and upon | perly accredited American citizens among the pas-American residents of Honolulu to be denied the sengers be allowed to leave their ships and only right to greet through passengers and do business properly accredited Americans from ashore be with them. The suggestion that spies may oper- allowed to go on the ships. ate under the conditions that existed prior to yesterday may be well founded, but that could be ob-

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Frater of Amauulu, Hilo, welcomed at their homest Tuesday the arrival of a sob.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Young, of Kuliouou, Oahu, welcomed at their home last Thursday the arrival of a

Mrs. George J. Richardson of Hilo returned yesterday afternoon in the Mauna Kea to her home in the Big Ial-Charles A. Stoble, or the First Na.

Joseph C. Cullen, clerk of Judge Ash ford's division of the local circuit court

Miss Evangelina Elias, who left in the Mauna Kes yesterday for Hilo, will spend a two week's vacation in the Big Island.

Robert T. Porrest, who has been visiting in the city the past two weeks, re-turned in the Mauna Ken yestorday afternoon to his home in Hilo. B. F. Rivenburgh, land commissioner, who has been in the Big Island the past few days on official business, will

return to Honolulu on August 14. Mrs. Louisa da Gloria Marcellino, o 1541 Fort Street, left in the Maunn

Magruder G. Maury, of The Adver tiser editorial staff, was a passenger in the Mauna Ken yesterday afterno for Mani. He will tour the various islands for The Advertiser.

Ma. and Mrs. Joseph D. Marques and daughter were passengers in the Mauun Ken yesterday afternoon for Hilo, where they will remain two weeks. They will also visit the Volcano of

Kilauca. Rev. Ignatius Fealy, chaplain of the First Field Artillery, U. S. A., was given a pleasing birthday party by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Maxam at home, 1873 Pilkoi Street, on Tuesday of last week.

A. I. Silva of M. Melnerny & Co will leave in the Sierra next Tuesday on a business trip to the mainland. He will go as far East as New York and expects to be absent from Honoluly at

Dr. A. N. Sinclair, assistant surge of the local United States public health service, was a passenger in the Mauna Kea yesterday for Hilo. Mrs. Sinelair will leave next week to join her husband in the Big Island.

Miss Bessie Medeiros, who has bee visiting in Honolulu the past year with her sister, Mrs. L. A. Perry, of Kinau, near Kapiolani Street, will return in the Claudine tomorrow afternoon to her home in Kuau, Maui. George J. Lavallee and Miss Philo

mena Augusta Avilla were married last Thursday at the Catholic Cathedral, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Victorinus Claesen. The witnesses were Eugene Mattos and Alexandrina Mattos. Harry S. Ozaki and Miss Kazumi Fujita, well known young Japanese of the city, were married last Saturday by Rev. Y. Imamura, minister of the Japanese Hongwanji Mission. The witnesses were S. Takahashi and T. Mura

Sgt. John W. Ash, Q. M. C., U. S. A. and Mrs. Mary Ignacio were married last night by Rev. Samuel K. Kamaio pili, assistant paster of Kaumakapili Church, The witnesses were Mrs. Maria Kaipo, sister of the bride, and J. Fuku-

Mr. and Mrs. August Dreier, of 1124 Kalihi Road welcomed at their home yesrday morning the arrival of a son, the FEDERAL MARSHAL rived is a bouncing boy of nine pounds.

Mother and child are reported doing

John Botelho and Mrs. Antonia Du arte Almeida were married on Thurs day of last week at the Catholic Mis sion, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Victorinus Classen. The witnesses were Antonio Rocha and Mrs Claudina Rocha.

David Keawe and Miss Helen Aki ma, were married last night, the wed ding ceremony being performed by Rev. Samuel K. Kamaiopili, assistant pastor of Kaumakapili Church, Palama The witnesses were Frank L. Kaleimamahu and William Smith.

Prof. Henri Berger, who was leader of the Royal Hawaiian Band for upward of forty years until pensioned by the legislature of 1915, celebrated yes terday his seventy-third birth anniversary. Professor Berger is hale and hearty and says he is good to round out a century of existence.

Miss Clara Gurney, accompanied by Miss Mae R. Weir, stenographer of the territorial board of health, left in Hilo and will remain a month in the cano of Kilauen and will endeavor to make the ascent of Mauna Log. They will also make an automobile tour of the Big Island, under the guidance of Bowman, chief sanitary of-Don S.

REV. E. S. TIMOTEO

Rev. Enoch S. Timoteo, pastor of the Wainee Hawaiian Church, died at five o'clock last Friday at his home in La naina, Maui. The funeral was held at Lahaina yesterday, the interment being in the Waince Hawaiian Cemetery. The deceased was a native of Hawaii and seventy years old. He is survived by the widow, his second wife, the former having passed away many years

ago. They had no children.

Timoteo spent practically all of his
life in the Hawatian statistic and held pastorates in all the islands of the Palama, this city.

WAR REVENUE BIEL WILL FALL HEAVILY ON SUGAR COMPANIES OF ISLANDS

What the sugar companies whose stocks are listed on the Honolulu Steck Exchange will have to pay under the provisions of the War Revenue Bill now pending in the senset for what are termed in the bill "Excess Profits," if the earnings for 1917 be the same as in 1916, is shown in this table. It shows the average "pre-war" earnings for the years 1911-1913, net income of 1916, amount on which tax would be based, rate that would be charged and the amount of tax that would be assessed and collected.

Company	Average Net Earnings for Pre-War Perio	Barnings,	Amount Taxable	Rate of Tax
Ewa		\$ 1,754,760.00	8 725,255.00	25 \$ 181,313.75
Hawattan Agrett	187,831,33	496,445,00 678,202,00	292,504.67	45 133,627,10 23 73,078,50
Hawailan Com'L		3,517,754,00	1,026,273,33	23 71,078,50 85 674,705,67
Hawalian Sugar		1,190,200.00	495,647,67	25 123,911,01
Honokan Tigateleren	"SI TARRESANTES	237,515.00	227.515,00	3814 87,593,28
Hutchinson	107,981,67	212,520.00	204,585:33	30 31,367.50
Kahuku		235,449,00	349,577.00	50 174,788.00
Kekaha		1,013,090.00	624,712,00	40 249,684,60
Koloa		319,214.00	239,072.67	50 114,986,33 50 200,730,43
McBryde Onbû		1 030 400 00	533,460,87	50 290.750.43
Olan		434,735.00	2005 449 33	35 3598, 103, 45 50 182, 721, 17
Onomea		809,408.00	471,495,00	35 165,023,95
Paauhan		238,027.00	145.740.00	40 68,206.00
Pacific Mill		196,833,00	105,833,00	3814 75,305,71
Pepeeken		387, 280,00	941,794,67	40 170,008.68
Pioneer		1,788,182,00	1.113,500.00	40 100,824.88
Walalua		1,497,754.00	817,948.00	35 286 279 80
Walluku	405,778.67	700,009.00	293,311,33	25 73,397.11
Totals	.\$8,183,248.13	\$19,224,469.00	\$10,984,150,54	84,007,537.02

Immense sums will be collected cent, while if the earnings for this from the sugar companies of Hawaii year shold be \$350,000 the difference under the "excess profits" provisions would be \$250,000 and on that sum under the "excess profits" provisions there would be assessed a fifty per cent excess profits tax or \$125,000. of the War Revenue Bill now pending in the senate. Twenty-two of the sugar companies whose stocks are listed on the local exchange will be called upon to pay more than four millions of dollars under these provisions of this bill and one company alone will be Where a corporation did not exist or showed no profits in the pre-war corporations. Thus in the foregoing table to determine the rate Honokas bill and one company alone will be called upon for nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. These taxes are in and Pacific Mill must pay was obtained by taking the average tax rate of the other twenty companies. addition to the regular income tax on corporation earnings. This will mean that the sums available for distribu-tion in dividends will be reduced proportinately, that those twenty-two companies will pay smaller dividends by about four millions of dollars.

Stocks Now Lag

raw sugar is at the highest for more ies would have paid under the than twenty-eight years, there is little demand for sugar company shares at lower prices than were quoted a few what will be paid on the same carnings months ago. While the possibility of a maximum price being fixed by food controlers may enter as a factor into what the actual figures will be found this condition, the general opinion is to be at the end of the year. The 1917 that the probability the prescription is to be at the end of the year. that the probability, the practical crop is larger than was the 1916, certainty, of a high tax on the earn prices for raw sugar have been higher ings of corporations is the cause which and it appears to be a safe assumption holds back buyers and investors. They are figuring that the proposed war revenue taxes will tend to materially reduce dividends, that the present prices of stocks are based on earnings nd dividend paying capacity and that there must be a readjustment of stock of Hawaiian securities. In the second prices to meet the readjustment of column of the table above appears the dividend payments which will have to pre-war income obtained by adding the follow the passage of war tax legisla-

sugar stocks?" is a question frequently for 1916 as appears in the Manual of heard in the financial districts. "Will; dividends be materially reduced and if is obtained by deducting those in the so will market quotations follow a first from those in the second and de-downward trend?"

'Excess Profits' Are Taxed

Under the provisions of the War Revenue Bill which is now pending in the United States senate, according to at the rate of fifty per cent and none the terms of the copies, which have at a lower rate than twenty five per been received here, there is to be cent on these excess earnings. It is collected from the earnings of every corporation a tax of two per cent on its earnings for the year 1917 and each year thereafter. In addition to this, there is provision for the collection of an excess profits tax. figures here given refer only to this excess profits tax and not to the earnings in 1917 will be the same as in regular two per cent tax.

How Excess Is Figured Section 201 of the bill provides that

in addition to the taxes under the existing law, all corporations shall pay a tax upon what are termed its excess profits, which is based upon certain percentages of the annual income of the corporations to what is termed their "pre-war income." This "pre-This "prewar income" is the average income for the three years immediately preceding the war, 1911, 1912 and 1913. In ascertaining the amount to be taxed and the rate of taxation, such prewar earnings are to be deducted from the net earnings of the year. This gives the amount on which the excess profits tax is to be assessed. The percentage of such taxable sum to the pre-war income determines the rate that is to be charged. This pre-war income is termed the "deduction" the bill.

How Bate Is Determined. Where the amount of the excess profits is not in excess of fifteen per cent of the deduction, the tax twelve per cent on the difference; from fifteen to twenty-five per cent of the excess, the rate is sixteen per cent; twenty-five to fifty per cent is taxed at twenty per cent; fifty to seventy-five per cent is twenty five per cent; seventy-five to one hundred per cent is taxed at thirty per cent; one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent is thirty-five per cent; 150 to 200 per cent is taxed forty per cent; 200 to 250 per cent is taxed forty-five per cent; and above 250 per cent.

Examples Are Cited

In its spy catching, the government appears to

he straining at some mighty small gnats, while

Thus where a company earned an average of \$100,000 in the pre-war It may save much suffering and incon-venience if you have it handy. For wainened by all dealers. Benson, Smith & he was pastor of Kaumakapili Church, a verage of \$150,000 in the pre-war period and earns \$150,000 this year, there would be assessed and collected an excess tax on the difference, \$50,there would be assessed and collected 000 and at the rate of twenty-five per

what the earnings of the various companies would be for 1917, it was assumed for the purpose of preparing the table that they would be the same as in 1916, or, in other words, the

Pigures Base On 1916

period, the rate of taxation is

based upon the earnings of similar

Since it was impossible to ascertain

Despite the fact that the price of table shows what the various companvisions of the new law upon excess that carnings will be higher rather than lower and consequently that the individual taxes will be higher rather than lower.

The figures used in these computations were obtained from the Manual on.

1913 and dividing by three. The third column shows the net earnings Securities; the third column of figures termines the amount taxable and the rate while the last column shows the

amount to be paid as so determined. Some Heavy Assessments the companies tahat did poorest in the pre-war period that pay the higher percentages, with the exception those that had no earnings at that

time. Hawaiian Commercial will be the big tax payer in the Islands. Its excess Next comes Pioneer with \$495. 1916. 020 and third Oahu with \$339,103.35. One of the surprises is McBryde which would pay, it appears, \$266,730.43.

To learn what deductions in dividend payments the various companies will be likely to find necessary should be a simple matter of comparison for those interested. With the income reduced that amount in excess taxes that amount is no longer available for dividends and the share holders must ex pect the correspondingly smaller re

Besides the companies that are listed on the stock exchange, there are various other plantations that are not so listed but which will contribute to the war expenses in the same way and in the same proportions and rates as to do the companies in cluded at the table at the head of this article

FARM DAIRY IN MANOA CONSIGNED TO FLAMES

Whatever there was left of the T. thrax made its appearance some time ago, went up in smoke yesterday. Cow sheds, leans to and laborers' quarters were burned to the ground by orders of the board of health. The ground has been carefully scarified by attempt to destroy the foci of infection. Fire Chief Thurston and portion of the central fire station apparatus were on hand to see that the fire did not get beyond control. The property destroy cent excess the tax is to be fifty per ed yesterday has been variously estimated in value at between \$4000 and \$12,000.

> Communication with Manila by cable direct has been interrupted somewhere between Guam and the Philippines, and it is accordingly necessary to transmit nessages by way of Japan and the China coast.

> From Honolulu the Pacific Commercial Cable Company's cable runs to Guam, where it forks, one branch going direct to the Philippines and the other to Japan.

Communication between Guam and Manila was broken yesterday and cannot be resumed until the break has been found and repaired, a work of